TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; GASPARYAN, O.Ye.

Methyl ester of 5-cyanomethyl-2-furoic acid. Sint. geterotsikl. soed. no. 2:50-52 '57. (MIRA 11:7)

(Furoic acid)

MNDZHOYAN, A.L.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

2-(2-furyl)-1,3,4-oxydiazo-5-thiol. Sint. geterotsikl. soed. no. 2:60-63 '57. (MIRA 11:7)

(Thiols)

TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

MNDZHOYAN, A.L.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; DIVANYAN, N.M.

Investigating the field of derivatives of substituted acetic acids. Report No.10: Dialkylaminoethyl esters of p -alkylmercaptoethylbenzylacetic acid. Izv. AN Arm. SSR Ser. khim. nauk 10 no.4:267-276 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.
(Acetic acid)

Tatevosyan, G. T.

MNDZHOYAN, A. L.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; EKMEKDZHYAN, S.P.

Substituted hydrazides of β-(2-methylindolyl-3)-propionic acid. Izv. AN Arm. SSR Ser. khim. nauk 10 no.4:291-298 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.
(Hydrazides) (Propionic acid)

Distr: 4E2c

7 Derivatives of substituted acetic acids. IX. ... alkylaminoethyl and γ-dimethylaminopropyl esters of dialkylphenylacetic acids. A. L. Mndzhoyan, O. T. Tatevosyan, and S. G. Agbalyan. Doklady. Akad. Nauk Armyan. S.S.R. 25, No. 1, 11-24(1957)(in Russian); cf. C.A. 50, [illegible]. The following trisubstituted acetic acids were prepd. for pharmaceutical testing. Dialkylacetic acid (1.5 moles) and 0.5 g. red P was refluxed on an H_2O bath then 3 moles Br slowly added (in case of decoloration of the mixt. 10-15 ml. addnl. Br was added) and the mixt. heated 3-4 hrs., kept overnight, poured into boiling H_2O, stirred, [illegible] 1-2 hrs., cooled, extd. with Et_2O, washed, dried, [illegible] the solvent the residue vacuum distd. giving [illegible] (I) (R, R', b.p./mm., [illegible], MR, and % yield given): Me, Bu, 128-30°/[illegible], 1.3246, 1.4730 [illegible]; Et, Pr, 128-30°/[illegible], 1.3073, 1.4760, 48.13, 80, [illegible] 52.61, 80.5 [illegible] 0.65 [illegible] C_6H_6 after cooling and stirring, 175 g. $AlCl_3$ in small portions was added, the mixt. heated on the H_2O bath 15 hrs., cooled, H_2O added slowly and 1:1 HCl until soln. of the ppt., the C_6H_6 layer sepd., washed with dil. HCl and H_2O, twice agitated with 100 ml. 20% NaOH, the H_2O layer extd. with Et_2O to remove impurities, acidified with HCl to Congo red, and the oil extd. with Et_2O, dried and distd. in vacuo giving PhCR'R''CO$_2$H (II) (R', R'', b.p./mm., d_{20}, n^{20}_D, MR, and % yield given): Me, Pr, 148°/3, 1.0400, 1.5200, 55.15, 34.1; Me, Bu, 162-4°/7, 1.0260, 1.5082, 55.[illegible], 38.2; Et, Pr, 1[illegible]-4°/3, [illegible] Et, Bu, 156-8° 1.0063, 1.5025, [illegible]

4

A. L. Mnjoyan, G. T. Tatevosyan

4

8 hrs. gives after vacuum distn. PhCR'R"COCl (III) (R', R", % yield, b.p./mm., d_{20}, n_D^{20}, MR given): Me, Pr, 97.1, 108-09°/6, 1.0590, 1.4089, 69.26; Me, Bu, 92.0, 120-22°/6, 1.0877, 1.5070, 63.83; Et, Pr, 90.5, 107-09°/5, 1.0448, 1.5\[illegible], \[illegible]; Et, Bu, 90.0, 134-36°/7, 1.0631, 1.5084, \[illegible]; Pr, Pr, 90.0, 118°/7, 1.0330, 1.5030, 68.32; Pr, Bu, 92.0, 131°/5, 1.0130, 1.4980, 73.12; Bu, Bu, 90.5, 140-42°/3, 1.0109, 1.5000, 77.62. III (0.05 mole) in 100 ml. abs. C_6H_6 refluxed with 0.06 mole dialkylaminoalkylalcohol in 50 ml. abs. C_6H_6, heated on an H_2O bath 8-10 hrs. then treated with satd. Na_2CO_3 soln., extd. with Et_2O, dried, and distd. *in vacuo* gives PhCR'R"$CO_2(CH_2)_nNR_2$. The following PhCR'R"$CO_2CH_2CH_2NMe_2$ were prepd. (R', R", % yield, b.p./mm., d_{20}, n_D^{20}, and MR given): Me, Me, 61.5, 122°/5, 1.0027, 1.4950, 68.43 (HCl salt, m. 101°; methiodide, m. 132°; ethiodide, m. 150°; citrate, m. 93°); Me, Et, 63.1, 132°/4, 0.9910, 1.4938, 73.21 (HCl salt, m. 93-4°; methiodide, m. 128°; citrate, m. 101°); Me, Pr, 73.0, 147°/4, 0.9779, 1.4882, 77.\[illegible] (methiodide, m. 107°; citrate, m. 106-7°); Me, Bu, 80.0, 153-4°/6, 0.9728, 1.4893, 82.52 (methiodide, m. 92°); Et, Pr, 77.8, 148-9°/4, 0.9698, 1.4893, 82.60 (citrate, m. 140°); Et, Bu, 79.0, 160-1°/3, 0.9638, 1.4868, 86.93 (methiodide, m. 135°; ethiodide, m. 112°; citrate, m. \[illegible]); \[illegible] 0.96\[illegible], 1.4908, 91.93 (HCl \[illegible]

1.4\[illegible] \[illegible]

For PhCR'R"$CO_2(CH_2)_3NEt_2$: Me, Pr, 79.9, 150°/5, 0.9680, 1.4880, 86.64 (HCl salt, m. 83°; ethiodide, m. 96°; citrate, m. 109-10°); Me, Bu, 76.4, 183-5°/7, 0.9630, 1.4893, 91.58 (citrate, m. 118°); Et, Pr, 81.5, \[illegible]

2/3

A. L. Mndzhoyan, G. T. Tatevosyan

4

163-4°/5, 0.9971, 1.4882, 91.91 (HCl salt, m. 65°; citrate, m. 100°). Et, Bu, 85.6, 167°/4, 0.9620, 1.4760, 95.95 (ethiodide, m. 118°; citrate, m. 107-9°); Pr, Pr, [illegible] 180-2°/4, 0.9670, 1.4850, 98.21 (HCl salt, m. 107-8°; ethiodide, m. 115°; citrate, m. 108°); Pr, Bu, 82.6, [illegible]/5, 0.9586, 1.4858, 100.2 (citrate, m. 138°); Bu, Bu, 81.5, 187-90°/5, 0.9496, 1.4877, 105.38 (citrate, m. 92°). For PhCR'R''CO(CH$_2$)$_2$NMe$_2$: Me, Me, 73.3, 129°/4, 0.9904, [illegible] methiodide, m. 110°, [illegible] M. [illegible]

[illegible] 0.9808, 1.4885, 86.91 (methiodide, m. 103°; citrate, m. 111°); Et, Bu, 78.0, 163-7°/6, 0.9634, 1.4870, 92.12 (HCl salt, m. 70°; citrate, m. 45°); Bu, Bu, 89.7, 191°/5, 0.9479, 1.4816, 104.13 (citrate, m. 81°). The following PhCR'R''CO(CH$_2$)$_2$NEt$_2$: Me, Me, 75.2, 141°/4, 0.9756, 1.4800, 82.65 (HCl salt, m. 87-8°; methiodide, m. 69°; ethiodide, m. 103°; citrate, m. 97°); Me, Et, 70.1, 181-2°/5, 0.9812, 1.4940, 86.40 (HCl salt, m. 85°; citrate, m. 100-1°); Me, Pr, 73.0, 175-7°/6, 0.9624, 1.4865, 91.18 (methiodide, m. 138°; ethiodide, m. 97°; citrate, m. 86°); Me, Bu, 90.5, 175-8°/5, 0.9657, 1.4900, 95.64 (citrate, m. 100°); Et, Et, 73.5, 100-2°/4, 0.9756, 1.4923, 90.86 (citrate, m. 102-3°); Et, Pr, 88.3, 173-5°/5, 0.9705, 1.4904, 95.20 (citrate, m. 104-5°); Et, Bu, 73.4, 178-81°/4, 0.9551, 1.4975, 100.49 (citrate, m. 115°); Pr, Pr, 81.6, 175-6°/4, 0.9617, 1.4828, 100.95 (citrate, m. 117°); Pr, Bu, 73.0, 189-91°/5, 0.9400, 1.4877, 105.35; Bu, Bu, 92.1, 193-4°/4, 0.9466, 1.4875, 109.83 (citrate, m. 115°). N. C.

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3/3

TATEVOSYAN, G. T.

MNDZHOYAN, A.L., akademik; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; AGBALYAN, S.G.; DIVANYAN, N.M.

Research in the field of furan derivatives. Report No.16. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 25 no.4:207-211 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.
(Furan)

TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; AKHMEDZHYAN, S.P.

5-Carboxy-2-furylacetic acid. Sint. geterotsikl. soed. no.3: 41-42 '58 (MIRA 13:3)
(Furanacetic acid)

MNDZHOYAN, A.L.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; TERZYAN, A.G.; EKMEKDZHYAN, S.P.

Indole derivatives. Report No.2: 2-[α-alkyl-β(2'methyl-3'indolyl)]-ethyl-5-mercapto-1,3,4-diazole. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Khim.nauki 11 no.2:127-133 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.
(Oxadiazole)

MNDZHOYAN, A.L.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T., akademik; AGBALYAN, S.G.; MUSHETYAN, A.V.

Research in the field of derivatives of substituted acetic acids. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 27 no.1:41-47 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR. 2.AN ArmSSR (for Tatevosyan).

(Acetic acid)

MNDZHOYAN, A.L., akademik; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; AGBALYAN, S.G.

Research in the field of derivatives of substituted acetic acids. Report No.14. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 27 no.2:93-99 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
2.AN Armyanskoy SSR (for Mndzhoyan).
(Acetic acid)

MNDZHOYAN, A.L.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T., akademik; AGBALYAN, S.G.; BOSTANDZHYAN, R.Kh.

Research in the field of substituted acetic acid derivatives. Report No. 15: β,β-dimethyl-γ-dialkylaminopropyl and tetraalkyldiaminoisopropyl esters of dialkylphenylacetic acids. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 27 no.3:179-185 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Acetic acid)

MNDZHOYAN, A.L., akademik; AFRIKYAN, V.G.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; AGBALYAN, S.G.; GRIGORYAN, M.T.; DIVAKYAN, N.M.; BADALYAN, V.Ye.; MARKARYAN, N.A.

Investigation in the field of furan derivatives. Report No.21. (MIRA 12:5)
Dokl.AN Arm.SSR.27 no.5:305-314 '58.

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR. 2. AN ArmSSR (for Mnizhoyan).
(Furan)

MNDZHOYAN, A.L.; TERZYAN, A.G.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

3,3-Dimethyl-5-indolecarboxylic acid. Sint. geterotsikl. soed. no.4:26-30 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Indolecarboxylic acid)

MNDZHOYAN, A.L.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; UNANYAN, M.P.

N- (γ-indolyl-3-propyl)piperidine. Sint. geterotsikl. soed. no.4: 42-45 '59. (MIRA13:11)

(Indole)

MANDZHOYAN, A.L.; TERZYAN, A.G.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

β-2-methyl-3-indolyl)propionic acid. Sint. geterotsikl. soed. no.4:58-60 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Indolepropionic acid)

MNDZHOYAN, A.L., akademik; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; AGBALYAN, S.G.; BOSTANDZHYAN, R.Kh.

Study of derivatives of substituted acetic acids. Report No.16: Amino esters of diphenylalkylacetic acids. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 28 no.1:11-26 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR. 2. AN ArmSSR (for Mndzhoyan).
(Acetic acid)

5 (3)

AUTHOR: Tatevosyan, G. T. SOV/74-28-8-6/6

TITLE: Alkaloids of the Ibogaine Group (Alkaloidy gruppy ibogaina)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi khimii, 1959, Vol 28, Nr 8, pp 990-1010 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the author reports on the discovery and investigation of ibogaine and its analogs. Alkaloids of the Tabernathe iboga H. Baill. (Apocynaceae), which belong to the class of the numerous and widely dispersed natural alkaloids of the indole series, were discovered more than half a century ago (Refs 1, 2, 3). Research workers focussed their attention on them only when the valuable pharmacological properties of the principal representative of this group - ibogaine - were discovered. In the years 1938-1940 an intensive pharmacological and, later on, chemical investigation of these alkaloids was started. Although investigations have not been completed by far, it has at least been possible to establish the structure of the most important alkaloids of this group. They differ from the rest of alkaloids of the indole series in their peculiar combination of the indole core with the bicyclic isochinuclidine system and the nitrogenous seven-membered ring 13 individual bases have so far been separated out of the roots of the iboga

Card 1/4

tree. Their main constants are shown in table 1. The structures of the principal alkaloids of this group (ibogaine, tabernantine [tabernanthine ? translator's note], ibogamine, and voakangine) have been more or less cleared up. There are a few individual outstanding questions of the steric configuration of substituents. Definite concepts have been fixed with regard to the structure of bases which are the products of the oxidative transformation of principal alkaloids (iboluteine, dimethoxy iboluteine, as well as oxyindolenine derivatives of ibogaine and ibogamine). Preliminary structural formulas have been suggested for ibochine and iboxygaine. Gabonine, kisantine, and kimvuline, which were separated out only recently, have not yet been investigated. They are characterized by their main constants and some spectral data only. The similarity of the properties of kimvuline and iboxygaine is striking. Possibly these bases are identical (Ref 12). The majority of studies are dealing with the examination of the most important and most easily accessible alkaloid - ibogaine. Here, the formulas established by Goutarel and Taylor are considered in detail. Iboluteine, which was first obtained by oxidation of ibogaine in a chloroform solution and was only later separated out of the roots of the iboga tree

directly, were examined thoroughly by Goutarel and his collaborators (Ref 16). As to its composition ($C_{20}H_{26}O_2N_2$) it differs from ibogaine in that it contains one additional oxygen atom. Like ibogaine, it contains a methoxyl group and an active hydrogen atom. In the determination of its structure its absorption spectra in the ultraviolet and infrared ranges were particularly valuable. Although it has not been possible as yet to obtain any of the bases separated out of the roots of the iboga tree by complete synthesis, the structures of most alkaloids may be regarded as established. In the past ten years Robinson (Ref 38), Woodward (Ref 39) and others have developed hypotheses aiming at a solution of the problems of the biogenesis of alkaloids of the indole series. Biogenetic patterns, which were adopted on the grounds of these hypotheses, so far are of a very general character. According to these hypotheses the principal biogenetic sources of alkaloids of the indole series are tryptophane, 3,4-dioxyphenylalanine, and formaldehyde, or equivalent substances. According to whether the condensation of the dioxyphenylalanine with tryptophane takes place in the α- or β-position of the indole core, α-indole (johimbine, reserpine,

Alkaloids of the Ibogaine Group

ajmaline, etc) or β-indole alkaloids (strychnine, brucine, aspidospermine, etc) are formed. These concepts of the biogenesis of alkaloids of the ibogaine group may be confirmed and at the same time clarified further by phyto-physiological investigations with amino acids containing tagged atoms, as is also the case with other biogenetical hypotheses. There are 2 tables and 40 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: In-t tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR (Institute of Fine Organic Chemistry, AS Armyanskaya SSR)

MNDZHOYAN, A.L., akademik; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; AGBALYAN, S.G.; BOSTANDZHYAN, R.Kh.

Research in the field of amino ethers. Report No.2: Synthesis of β-dialkylaminoethyl ethers of β,β,β-trisubstituted ethyl alcohols. Dokl AN Arm.SSR 29 no.4:187-192 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR. 2. AN ArmSSR (for Mndzhoyan).
(Ethanol) (Amines)

MNDZHOYAN, A.L., akademik, TATEVOSYAN, G.T., AGBALYAN, S.G.

Research on substitution products of acetic acids. Dokl. AN Arm.SSR 29 no.5:235-243 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR (for Mndzhoyan).

(Acetic acid)

MNDZHOYAN, A.L.; TERZYAN, A.G.; AKOPYAN, Zh.G.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Indole derivatives. Report No.4: Dialky [β-alkyl-γ-(2-methyl-3-indolyl)] propylamines. Izv.AN Arm.SSR khim.nauki 13 no.1:69-75 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.
(Propylamine) (Indole)

TERZYAN, A.G.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Indole derivatives. Report No. 5: 2,3-Dimethyl-5-aminomethylindoles. Izv. AN Arm. SSR Khim. nauki 13 no.2/3:193-200 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.
(Indole)

EKMEKDZHYAN, S.P.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Derivatives of morphine. Report No.2: 3-Methoxy-4,5-epoxy-6,7-2',3'-indolo)-N-methylmorphinan. Izv. AN Arm. SSR Khim. nauki 13 no.2/3:201-205 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.
(Morphinan)

TERZYAN, A.G.; AKOPYAN, Zh.G.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Derivatives of indol. Report No.6: 2-Methyl-3-propyl-5-aminomethylindoles. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 14 no.1:71-77 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Indol)

TERZYAN, A.G.; SAFRAZBEKYAN, R.R.; SUKASYAN, R.S.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Synthesis and some pharmacological properties of α-methyltryptamine and its 5-methoxy derivatives. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Khim.nauki 14 no.3:261-271 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Indole)

UNANYAN, M.P.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Derivatives if indole. Report No.7: Synthesis of tertiary γ-(indolyl-3)-propylamines. Izv.AN ArmSSR.Khim.nauki 14 no.4:387-391 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskiy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Indole)

TERZYAN, A.G.; SAFRAZBEKYAN, R.R.; KHAZHAKYAN, L.V.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Derivatives of indole. Report No.8: Products of rutaecarpine reduction with lithium aluminum hydride. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim. nauki 14 no.4:393-399 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Indole)

MKHITARYAN, A.V.; KOGODOVSKAYA, A.A.; TERZYAN, A.G.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Derivatives of indole. Report No.9: α,β -Dimethyltryptamine and its 5-methoxy derivatives. Izv.AN Arm. SSR. Khim.nauki 15 no.4:379-384 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

(Indole)

TERZYAN, A.G.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Derivatives of indole. Report No.5: 5-Acetyl-α-methyltryptamine. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 15 no.6:563-566 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Tryptamine)

TERZYAN, A.G. AKOPYAN, Zh.G.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Derivatives of indole. Report No.11: β-Carbolines and their tetrahydroxy derivatives methylated in the pyridine ring. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Khim. nauki 16 no.1:87-92 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

KHAZHAKYAN, L.V.; MKHITARYAN, A.V.; GRIGORYAN, G.L.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Derivatives of indole. Report No.12: Structure of benzylidenharmine and some of its derivatives. Izv. AN Arm.SSR.Khim. nauki 16 no.2: 181-189 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.

TERZYAN, A.G; KOGODOVSKAYA, A.A.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Derivatives of indole. Part 13: 10-Carbomethoxy rutecarpine.
Izv. AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 17 no. 2:230-234 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; TERZYAN, A.G.; EKMEKDZHYAN, S.P.

Substituted hydrazides of β-(2-methyl-4-carboxy-3-quinolyl)-propionic acid. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 17 no. 2:235-237 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

TERZYAN, A.C.; AZNAURYAN, N.V.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Indole derivatives. Part 15: Synthesis of α-methyl and α,β-dimethyl-5-carboxytriptamines. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Khim.nauki 18 no.1:88-91 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

TERZYAN, A.G.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Synthesis of β-carbolines. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Khim.nauki 18 no.4:424-425 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR. Submitted March 10, 1965.

RASHIDYAN, L.G.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Stereoisomeric biologically active compounds. Part 1: Certain conversions of cis-4-chloro-Δ^4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Khim.nauki 18 no.4:379-383 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR. Submitted July 15, 1964.

TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; TERZYAN, A.G.; MELIKYAN, M.O.

Mechanism of the reaction of sulfuric acid hydrolysis of vinyl-type chlorides. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Khim. nauki 18 no.3: 282-289 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR. Submitted April 27, 1964.

ACC NR: AP6032973 SOURCE CODE: UR/0426/66/019/008/0636/0637

AUTHOR: Boyakhchyan, A. P.; Rashidyan, L. G.; Tatevosyan, G. T.

ORG: Institute of Fine Organic Chemistry, AN ArmSSR (Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR)

TITLE: Chloroheptenone reactions

SOURCE: Armyanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 19, no. 8, 1966, 636-637

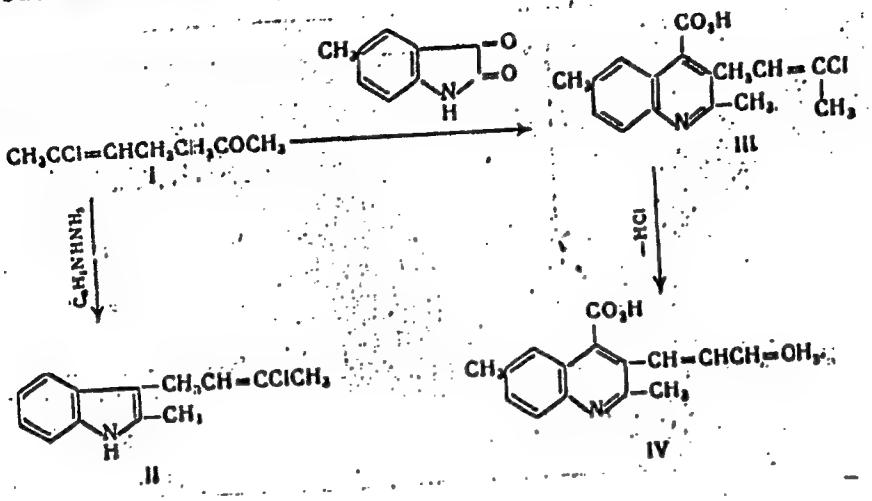
TOPIC TAGS: chloroheptenone derivative, methylchlorocrotylindole, ~~dimethylchlorocrotylquinoline~~carboxylic acid, hydrogen chloride, chlorinated organic compound

ABSTRACT: The reaction of 6-chloro-5-hepten-2-one (I) with phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, on boiling in benzene solution in the presence of sulfuric acid, yielded (40%) 2-methyl-3(γ-chlorocrotyl)indole (II), mp 57—58°C. The reaction of I with 5-methylisatin, on boiling in the presence of KOH in an alcohol, yielded (71%) 2,6-dimethyl-3-(γ-chlorocrotyl)-4-quinolinecarboxylic acid (III), mp 124—128°C. III was dehydrochlorinated by boiling with KOH in methanol to form compound IV (mp 158—160°C):

UDC: 547.384+547.752+547.831

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6032973



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SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

TATEVOSYAN, K.M., inzh.; MANVELYAN, M.G., akademik; MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, kand. tekhn. nauk

Investigating the volatilization of fluorine during the manufacture of opal glass. Stek. i ker. 22 no.8:10-12 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Yerevanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii Gosudarstvennogo komiteta khimicheskoy promyshlennosti pri Gosplane SSSR.
2. Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR (for Manvelyan).

MANVELYAN, M.G.; MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A.F.; KOSTANYAN, K.A.; NALCHADZHYAN, S.O.; YERITSYAN, Ye.A.; TATEVOSYAN, K.M.

Melting borosilicate glass in vertical electric furnaces. Stek.i ker. 17 no.2:5-9 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Glass manufacture)

MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A.; RUSTAMBEKYAN, S.; TATEVOSYAN, K.

Operation of molybdenum and graphite electrodes in an electric glass furnace. Prom.Arm. 4 no.6:57-60 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii Sovnarkhoza Armyanskoy SSR.
(Glass furnaces) (Electrodes)

MANVELYAN, M.; MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A.; KUSTAMBEKYAN, S.; KOSTANYAN, K.; TATEVOSYAN, K.

Studying the processes of bottle glass melting in electric glass furnaces with Lusavan perlites as base. Prom.Arm. 5 no.3:39-42 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. NIIKhimii Sovnarkhoza Armyanskoy SSR.
(Armenia—Perlite (Mineral)) (Glass manufacture)

ACC NR: AP6027260 SOURCE CODE: UR/0072/66/000/006/0006/0009

AUTHOR: Tatevosyan, K. M. (Engineer); Manvelyan, M. G. (Academician AN ArmSSR); Avsharova, S. N. (Engineer)

ORG: Yerevan Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry (Yerevanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii)

TITLE: Volatization of boric anhydride during the founding of glasses

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 6, 1966, 6-9

TOPIC TAGS: borate glass, glass property, nonstructural mineral product

ABSTRACT: Volatization of boric anhydride from alkali-free glass "E" (Al_2O_3 introduced either as alumina calcined at 1200°C or as clay) and from alkaline glass type ZS-5Na was studied in 0-1400°C and 0-45 hr of heat treatment. All glass samples contained approximately 10 wt % B_2O_3. The samples were heated to the desired temperature at 5°C/min. The results are graphed and tabulated. It was found that volatization of B_2O_3 from alkali-free glasses is completed at 500°C for samples prepared with calcined alumina and is completed at 900°C for samples prepared with clay. It was also found that, as a result of thermal treatment of alkali-free glasses, the B_2O_3 transforms into calcium and magnesium borates which are practically nonvolatile above 1000-1200°C. The greater volatility of B_2O_3 in the alkaline glasses is explained in terms of formation

UDC: 666.1.031.13:66.046.594

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6027260

of alkaline borates. The relative evaporation of B_2O_3 from alkaline-free glasses was: 2% for samples based on alumina and 6% for samples based on clay. For ZS-5Na alkaline glass, only 2% B_2O_3 evaporated below 800°C but then the B_2O_3 evaporation increased sharply to reach 10% at 1400°C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

49-58-5-8/15

AUTHOR: Tatevosyan, L. K.

TITLE: Some Peculiarities of Deep-Level Structure of the Earth's Crust in Azerbaydzhan from Gravimetric Data (Nekotoryye osobennosti glubinnogo stroyeniya zemnoy kory v Azerbaydzhane po dannym gravimetrii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 643-647 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The deep structure of the Earth's crust has considerable significance in the study of the crust's evolution and in the formation of mineral beds. This structure can be investigated by geophysical methods to a depth of tens of kilometres. As an example of the results obtainable, the author has chosen to apply gravimetric results obtained in Azerbaydzhan. Most of Azerbaydzhan has been surveyed gravimetrically - most of it in detail. The basic material is that of Buge (Ref.1) [which was recently revised by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Geophysical Methods of Prospecting (Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'sky institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki) under the leadership of N. B. Sazhinaya] and also data on density characteristics of rocks in the region. Scientific

Card 1/10

Some Peculiarities of Deep-Level Structure of the Earth's Crust in Azerbaydzhan from Gravimetric Data.

literature gives detailed accounts of different forms of reductions in the solution of geological problems (Refs.2,3). The one chosen is due to Buge and assumes a constant density in the intermediate layers (taken equal to 2.3 gm/cm^3 for Azerbaydzhan). Gravimetric charts indicate zones of large horizontal gradients of gravity anomaly. These appear to be the following: the Talysh-Vandam zone (30-40 est), the Nukha-Zakatal' zone (25-40 est), the Kirovabad zone (25-40 est) and the Apsheron Peninsula (25 est). The general distribution of gravitational anomalies in zones of increased horizontal gradient corresponds approximately to the case of random gravitational jumps. This permits the use of formulas derived by Lyustikh (Ref.4) and Fisher (Ref.5) to determine the maximum depth and magnitude of the body concerned. Referring to Fig.1, T is the distance, vertically, between the top and bottom of the body, and h is the distance of the top of the body from the Earth's surface, so that $H = T + h$. The author takes limiting values for the total height and the depth below the surface of the two layers, according to the gravimetric data. The excess density of the lower layer over the upper is denoted

Some Peculiarities of Deep-Level Structure of the Earth's Crust in Azerbaydzhan from Gravimetric Data.

by $\Delta\sigma (> 0)$. Consider a layer of thickness dz at a depth z . The effect of this on the vertical component of the force at $P(\xi, \eta, 0)$ is:

$$\Delta g = k\Delta\sigma \iiint \frac{z\, dx\, dy\, dz}{\left[z^2 + (x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2\right]^{3/2}} \qquad (1)$$

The maximum effect at P is obtained from a layer defined by the planes $z = h$ and $z = H$:

$$\Delta g_{max} = 2\pi k\Delta\sigma(H - h) \quad .$$

If $\Delta g_{max} \geq \Delta g$, the observed maximum anomaly then Eq.(2) results. The author differentiates Eq.(1) and substitutes $x' = x - \xi$, $y' = y - \eta'$, giving Eq.(3). The greatest positive value is obtained if all elements are included for which the integration is positive. With a positive x' a stepped structure is obtained which is defined by $x' = 0$,

Some Peculiarities of Deep-Level Structure of the Earth's Crust in Azerbaydzhan from Gravimetric Data.

y stretches to $\pm\infty$ and the height is equal to $H - h$. Integrating Eq.(3) for the first horizontal derivatives of the vertical gravitational anomaly gives Eq.(4). E.N.Lustig (Ref.4) gives the formula (5) for the depth of the anomalous body below the surface. A. G. Salikhov wrote this in the form Eq.(6), where Δg is the difference between the maximum and minimum values of the gravity anomaly; g' is the maximum value of the first horizontal derivatives of the anomaly; $\Delta\sigma$ is the difference in density of the masses and k is the gravitational constant. It should be noticed that Eq.(6) gives the upper limit to the possible depth below the surface of the top point of the body. Hence, it is important to know the geological and seismological data relevant to the problem so as to control the result obtained. To determine the depth of the body, a region is taken where the intensity of the anomalous field variation is known sufficiently accurately. The profiles are extended perpendicular to the isolines and continued in both directions so that they intersect the greatest and smallest values of the gravitational anomaly. The difference of these two values gives Δg. The magnitude of g' can be determined, firstly, by Stirling's

Some Peculiarities of Deep-Level Structure of the Earth's Crust in Azerbaydzhan from Gravimetric Data.

formula and secondly, by division of the difference of gravitational anomaly values in a given interval. Several profiles were used to determine g' by both methods and as the results were found to be the same, the latter method was chosen as being the simpler. For convenience the denominator of Eq.(6) was calculated for various values of g' and put in table. To determine $\Delta\sigma$ it is necessary to consider what minerals exist in the region, what densities they have, if the density boundaries are well-defined and at what stratigraphical level they are situated. A. O. Martirosovi and E. O. Prozorovich have produced reports on the density cross-sections in relation to the stratigraphy, etc., for almost all regions of Azerbaydzhan. These show that there are Tertiary types of deposit in Azerbaydzhan - clay, marl and sandstone and its conglomerates, with average densities of 2.2, 2.3 and 2.37 gm/cm^3, giving an approximate average of 2.3. Sudden changes of density do not seem to occur in these deposits - as I. O. Tsimmel'zon, V. I. Rudelev and D. L. Tereshko have noticed. Rocks like limestone are of high density - in the

Some Peculiarities of Deep-Level Structure of the Earth's Crust in Azerbaydzhan from Gravimetric Data.

Terter and Karkarchay region = 2.61 gm/cm^3, and in the Shamkhor-Kirovabad-Agdamsk[illegible] regions ~2.5-2.7 gm/cm^3. The author calls these the 'volcanic complex' as opposed to the 'granite complex'. B. K. Balavadze (Ref.6) determined the density of the granites in the Caucasus as 2.65 gm/cm^3. Thus the first type of density boundary is that between rocks of average density 2.3 gm/cm^3 and 2.6 gm/cm^3. The granite complex lies on the basalt layer (Ref.7), the density of the latter being 2.85-2.9 gm/cm^3 (G. A. Gamburtsev and P. S. Veytsman, Ref.8). Thus there is a second type of density boundary here. (The third type occurs between the basalt layer and the underlying layer at the Mohorovičić discontinuity). To determine the depth of these boundaries 46 profiles were used. From Eqs.(6) and (2) the required depth can be determined. The results indicate that in the area of increased gradients on the Apsheronskiy peninsular, the upper boundary, h = 8 km, the lower, H = 12 km. In the South-West part of Talysh the upper boundary lies at 4.5 km and the lower at 10 km. To the East of Talysh (towards the Kurinsk[illegible] depression) the depth increases - 9.5 km for the upper and 20.6 for the lower boundary. In the Nukha region, the upper limit of the

Some Peculiarities of Deep-Level Structure of the Earth's Crust in Azerbaydzhan from Gravimetric Data.

anomaly is at 3-3.5 km (connected, obviously, with the Nukha-Zakataly gravitational maximum), whilst from Geokchaya to Yevlakh-Agdzhabedam the lower boundary is again at some depth (17-19 km). I. O. Tsimmel'zon, working on the Yevlakh-Agdzhabedam [illegible] minimum, showed that the maximum effect was placed at 8000 m and that regional fields depended on a deep-lying factor, which the author places between upper and lower limits of 8 km and 18 km. The fullest interpretation could be given data obtained on the profile of Talysh-Apsheron peninsula (Fig.2) which has a very clearly defined anomaly. Generally speaking, the change of Δg corresponds to a dipping of the disturbing surface in the direction from Talysh to the peninsula. Along the profile the anomaly changes by 250 mgl. The first density boundary can be determined by the fact that it lies between the Tertiary deposits and the chalk, and that the chalk boundary can be determined from geological data (at a depth of 2.4-2.6 km) (Ref.9). Palaeological data (Ref.10) can also be used - giving near the peninsula a depth of 9 km. This data

Some Peculiarities of Deep-Level Structure of the Earth's Crust in Azerbaydzhan from Gravimetric Data.

enables the first dividing surface to be drawn, the equivalent anomaly being 80 mgl (curve Δg_I in Fig.2). This curve, however, does not fully explain the measurements. Another, second, surface can be drawn. This has a minimum depth below the surface of 4.5 km below Talysh dropping in two steps towards the East. This surface gives a gravitational anomaly of 208 mgl (curve Δg_{II} in Fig.2). Since this surface is too deep for the first density boundary, it must represent the basalt layer boundary. The total effect of the two surfaces together is 288 mgl, whereas the observed results give 250 mgl. Although part of this is explicable as errors in the theory, some of it is probably due to variation in the depth of the Mohorovičić discontinuity. In the foothills of Talysh, there is (according to D. L. Tereshko) an intense, positive magnetic anomaly and there also appears a gravitational maximum - thus showing the presence of a bed of considerable density and high magnetic susceptibility at no great depth. On the other hand the Apsheron [illegible] gravitational minimum coincides with a low, negative magnetic anomaly indicating light sedimentary strata.

49-58-5-8/15

Some Peculiarities of Deep-Level Structure of the Earth's Crust in Azerbaydzhan from Gravimetric Data.

Conclusions

1) In Azerbaydzhan, as in other synclinal regions, there are three basic density boundaries: between the mesozoic (2.6 g/cm^3) and the cenozoic (2.3 g/cm^3) with a density difference of 0.3 g/cm^3, between the so-called 'granite complex' (2.6 g/cm^3) and the basalt layer (2.9 gm/cm^3) also with a difference of 0.3 g/cm^3, and between the basalt layer and the Moharovičić discontinuity (3.3 g/cm^3) $\Delta\sigma$ = 0.4 g/cm^3. 2) Maximum gravitational anomaly in the Talysh region occurs where there is a dense granite complex with little sedimentary rock and the basalt layer is only 4.5-5 km below the surface. 3) The Apsheron[illegible] minimum is a result of a deep depression of the dense, crystalline rocks and the presence of sedimentary rocks. 4) The observed curve of Δg (along the profile Talysh-Apsheron[illegible] peninsula) gives a method of determining the depth of the basalt layer surface.

Card 9/10

49-58-5-8/15

Some Peculiarities of Deep-Level Structure of the Earth's Crust in Azerbaydzhan from Gravimetric Data.

5) The effect of the Mohorovičić discontinuity, although apparent, is only secondary compared with the layers above it. There are 2 figures and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University, im. M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1957.

1. Geophysical prospecting--USSR 2. Gravity--Measurement

Card 10/10

TATEVOSYAN, L.K.

Use of detailed gravimetric surveying in studying the structure of deep-seated parts of the earth's crust in Armenia. Dokl. AN Arm. SSr 26 no.4:229-234 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Geologicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Predstavleno A.A. Gabriyelyanom.
(Armenia--Geology, Structural)
(Gravity)

POPOV, I.V., kand.ekon.nauk; RASKHODCHIKOV, V.I.; TATEVOSYAN, L.K., inzh.

Review of power engineering in the German Democratic Republic. Energokhoz.za rub. no.1:1-5 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Germany, East--Power engineering)

TATEVOSYAN, L.K.

Petroleum industry and petroleum refining in the German Federal Republic. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 6 no. 5:66-71 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Germany, West—Petroleum industry)

S/169/62/000/009/002/120
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Tatevosyan, L.A K.

TITLE: Some features of the abyssal crustal structure in the Caucasus region according to gravimetric data

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 7, abstract 9A23 (Izv. AN ArmSSR, Geol. i geogr. n., 14, no. 5, 1961, 31-42 (Summary in Arm.))

TEXT: An attempt is made to relate gravity anomalies to the depth structure and tectonic zones of the Caucasus. The Bouguer reduction gravity map was averaged according to the method of Tikhanov-Bulanzhe (Boulanger?) in order to eliminate local anomalies. The Mohorovicic surface's depth was calculated from Tsuboi's method, the mean depth being taken as equal to 50 km, and the density of the crust and subcrustal matter as 2.9 and 3.3 g/cm^3 respectively. It is noted that the depths found coincide well with the data of seismology and deep seismic sounding. A map of the effective crustal thicknesses is given. It is pointed out that the depths ob-

Card 1/2

Some features of the ...

S/169/62/000/009/002/120
D228/D307

tained for the Mohorovicic surface have to be corrected in sections, where light sedimentary or acid volcanic rocks are widely developed, and in regions, where basic intrusions have been emplaced. The author notes that the peculiarities of the crust's structure are in accordance with the tectonics of the Caucasus. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TATEVOSYAN, L.K.

Possibility of introducing the metric system of measures and weights in Great Britain. Standartizatsiia 25 no.3:59-61 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Great Britain—Metric system)

TATEVOSYAN, L.K.

Basic standardization organizations in Poland. Standartizatsiia 25 no.10:59-60 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Poland--Standardization)

TATEVOSYAN, L.K.

Development of the oil industry in the German Democratic Republic.
Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 7 no.10:68-70 O '62 (MIRA 17:7)

ARSKIY, A.K.; GAL'PERIN, V.M., red.; TATEVOSYAN, L.K., red.;
BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Natural gas and power engineering in the U.S.A.] Prirodnyi gaz v energetike SShA. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963.
207 p. (MIRA 17:1)

TATEVOSYAN, L.K.

Petroleum industry of the Hungarian People's Republic. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.4:69-71 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Hungary--Petroleum industry)

POLKOVA, A.Z.; TATEVOSYAN, N.A.; IVANOVA, E.K.

Gauge blocks with nitrated surfaces. Izm. tekh. no.1:27 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

USSR/ Electronics - Radio equipment

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 12/30

Authors : Filichkin, G., and Tatevosyan, S.

Title : Exchange of experience (radio sets)

Periodical : Radio 3, page 21, Mar 1955

Abstract : An account is given of steps taken by a user of the "Baltika" radio receiver to improve the quality of the sound. It is also related how success was attained in reducing interference in the "Rekord", "ARZ", and "Moskvich" receiving sets.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

TATEVOSYAN, S. YA.

27716. TATEVOSYAN, S. YA. --Zashchita sinkhronnykh mashin ot vypadeniya iz sinkhronnoy raboty. -- v ogl: S. V Tatevosyan. Doklady (Akad nauk arm. SSR), T. X, No. 4, 1949, S. 157-59.-- Rezyume Na Arm. Yaz. KOTLYARENKO, N. F. Issledovaniya magnitnoy sistemy kombinirovannykh rele postoyannogo tpla/-- Sm. 27871 TYRIN, V. L. Raschet chisla priborov na stantsiyakh avtomaticheskoy dal'ney svyazi i metody uvelicheniya ispol'zovaniya avtomatizirovannykh kanalov - SM. 27878.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol 37, 1949

TATEVOSYAN, S.Ya.

Preventing synchronous motors from falling out of step. Dokl. AN Arm.SSR 10 no.4:157-159 '49. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Laboratoriya elektrotekhniki Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan. Predstavleno A.G.Iosif'yanom.
(Electric motors, Alternating current)

TATEVOSYAN, S. Ya., and POTOSYAN, A. S.,

"Problem of the Effect of Chemical Contamination on the Electrical Characteristics of Certain Types of Suspension Insulators," p 419.

High Voltage Technique, Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958, 664pp
(Series: Its Trudy, No. 195)

This collection of articles sums up the principal results of investigations and studies made by Prof. A. A. Gorev, Dr. Tech. Sci., and his staff in the field of high voltage phenomena and techniques at LPI (Leningrad Polytech Inst.) It was at this instutute that Prof. Gorev completed his higher scientific education and then taught and carried on his investigations in the field until his death in 1953. In 1956, by decree of Min of Higher Education, the High-Voltage Lab. at LPI was named after A. A Gorev.

TATEVOSYAN, S.Ya.; TOROSYAN, A.S.

Effect of accumulated dirt on the electric characteristics of certain suspension insulators. Trudy LPI no.195:419-424 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

(Electric insulators and insulation)

TATEVOSYAN, S.Ya., inzhener.

Sparkover voltages of insulators and rod gaps at high altitudes. Elektrichestvo no.1:86-88 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:3)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

TATEVOSYAN, S. Ya.

TATEVOSYAN, S. Ya. -- "The Effect of Reduced Air Density on the Volt-Second Characteristics of Porcelain Insulators." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Polytechnic Inst imeni M. I. Kalinin. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

MIRZOYAN, S.A.; TATEVOSYAN, T.S.; AMIRZADYAN, TS.A.

The active principles and some aspects of the pharmacological effect of plantain (Plantago major). Nauch. trudy Inst. fiziol. AN Arm.SSR. 1:145-152 '48. (MLRA 9:8)
(PLANTAIN) (ALKALOIDS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TATEVOSYAN, T. S.

Mirzoyan, S. A., Tatevosyan, T. S. and Amirzadyan, Ts. A. "On the activating basis and certain aspects of the pharmacological action of the great plantain", Nauch. trudy (Akad. nauk Arm. SSR, In-t fiziologii), I, 1948, (running title: 1947), p. 145-152, (Resume in Armenian), - Bibliog: 9 items.

SO: U-3261, 10 April 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey No. 11, 1949)

MIRZOYAN, S.A., TATEVOSYAN, T.S.

Pharmacology of poly preparations. Farm. i toks. 21 no.5:28-33 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. prof. S.A. Mirzoyan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PLANTS,
Teucrium polium, pharmacol (Rus))

TATEVOSYAN, T.Sh.

Fossil hail in andesites of the Ara Hills in the Armenian S.S.R. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Est.nauki no.8:45-51 '47. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Armenia--Andesites)

TATEVOSYAN, T.Sh.

Petrology of eruptive rocks of the Krasnosel'sk District in the Armenian S.S.R. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Ser.FMET nauk 4 no.6:467-479 '51. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Krasnosel'sk District (Armenia)--Rocks, Igneous)

TATEVOSYAN, T. Sh.

VARDANYANTS, L.A.; TATEVOSYAN, T.Sh., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KHACHATURYAN, A.S., redaktor; KAPLANYAN, M.A., tekhnicheskikh redaktor.

[Complex plagioclase twin crystals; with 68 illustrations] Kompleksnye dvoiniki plagioklaza; s 68 figurami. Erevan, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Armianskoi SSR, 1952. 78 p. illus. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR (for Vardanyants). (Feldspar) (Crystallography)

TATEVOSYAN, T.Sh.

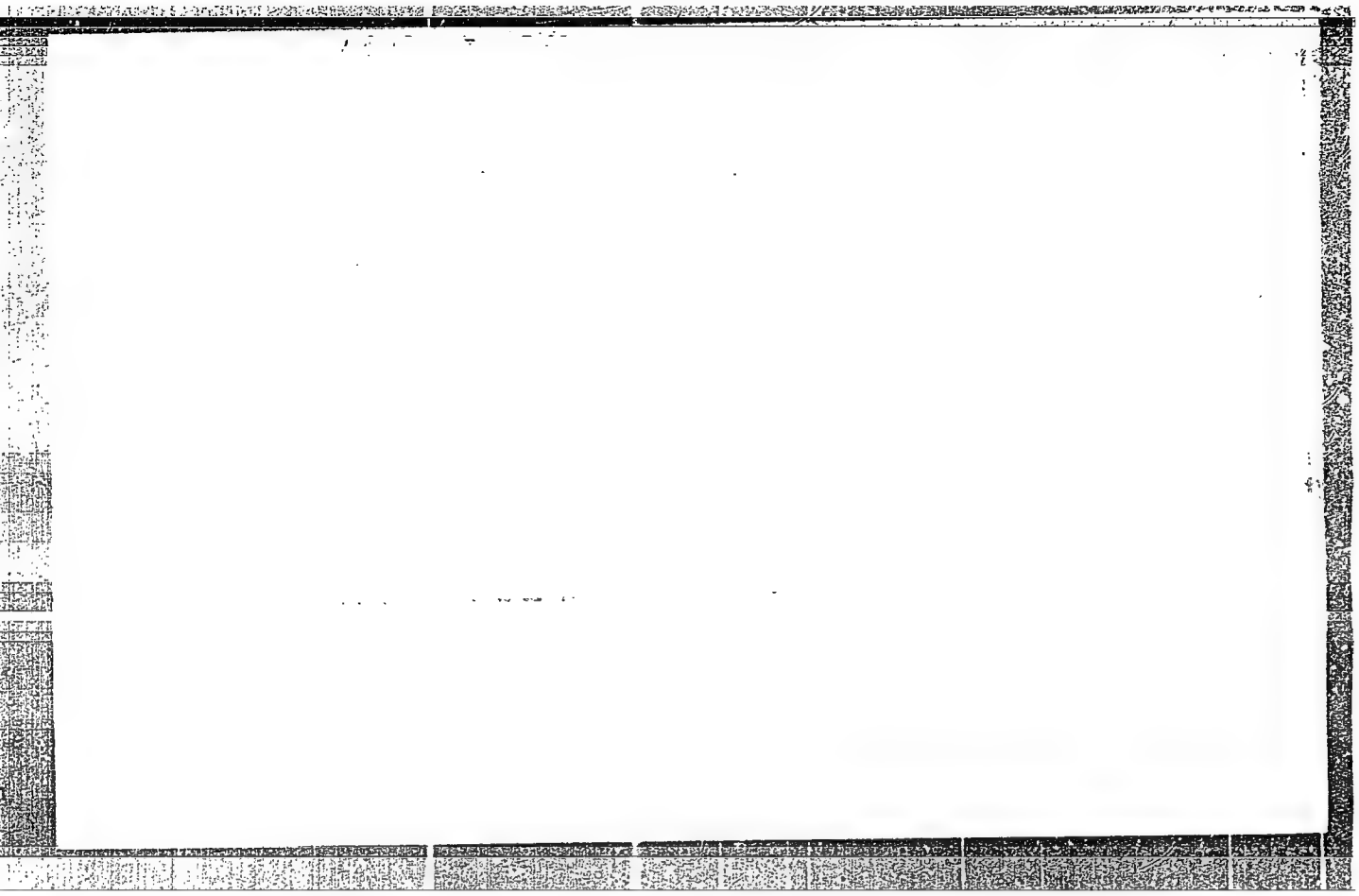
Petrography of Tertiary effusive formations on the northern slopes of the Bargushat Range in the Armenian S.S.R. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Ser.FMNT 8 no.6:47-57 N-D '55. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.M.Moletova.
(Salvard Valley--Petrology)

TATEVOSYAN, T.Sh.

Gabbro from the northern slope of the Bargushatskiy Range. Nauch.trudy Erev.un. 52:43-62 '55. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Kafedra mineralogii i petrografii.
(Bargushatskiy Range--Gabbro)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755110016-4"

VARDANYANTS, Levon Arsenovich; TATEVOSYAN, T.Sh., otv.red.; SHTIBEN, R.A., red.izd-va; KAPLANYAN, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Theory of Fedorov's method] Teoriia fedorovskogo metoda. Erevan, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Armianskoi SSR, 1959. 191 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(Crystallography)

TATEVOSYAN, T. Sh.

Petrography of basic and ultrabasic rocks of Aramazd, Mountain.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Geol. i geog. nauki 13 no.3/4:19-32 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Aramazd Mountain--Petrology)

TATEVOSYAN, T.Sh.

Conditions governing the formation of alkali syenites in the Bargushat Ridge (Armenian S.S.R.). Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Geol. i geog. nauki 13 no. 5:15-26 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Bargushat Ridge--Syenites)

TATEVOSYAN, V.B.

Pollen vitality and growth rate of pollen tubes of the pomegranate. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 17 no.10:29-40 O '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra darvinizma i genetiki.

GEYSHBRG, S.M.; SNETKOV, N.V.; MAKAROVA, T.P.; PERMPELKIN, K.Ye.; TATEVOSYAN, Ye.L.

Adoption of a continuous unit for the mercerization of cellulose. Khim.volok. no.3:51-55 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy zavod iskusstvennogo volokna i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Leningrad—Cellulose) (Mercerization)

TATEVOSYAN, Ye.L.; MAKAROVA, T.P.; MEOS., A.I.

Method for determining the optimum time for the filtration of caustic soda with alkali cellulose. Khim.volok. no.5:31-34 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for Tatevosyan, Makarova).
2. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni S.M.Kirova (for Meos).
(Filters and filtration) (Cellulose) (Sodium hydroxide)

TATEVOSYAN, Ye.L.; PEREPELKIN, K.Ye.

Fractional composition of cellulose of various brands according to the length of fibers. Khim.volok no.4:30-33 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokhna.
(Cellulose)

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Effect of the conditions of mercerization and of cellulose quality on filterability during continuous mercerization. Khim.volok. no.1:30-33 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for Tatevosyan, Makarova).
2. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut (for Meos).
(Mercerization) (Cellulose) (Filters and filtration)

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1. Kiyevskiy kombinat (for Shimko, Kuvin, Voytsekhovskaya). 2. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for Tatevosyan, Makarova). 3. Kiyevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for Gaydukov, Polyakova, Bezvershenko). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Ginzberg).
(Rayon) (Mercerization)

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